

### **Listing of the Claims**

1.     **(currently amended)** A method of manufacturing an optical waveguide preform, comprising:  
  
          forming a preform including a first portion having a glass barrier layer,  
  
          and forming a second portion on the glass barrier layer, the second portion including a dopant therein, and ~~wherein the first portion exhibits a density greater than the second portion; and~~  
  
          stripping nearly all the dopant from at least a section of the second portion during sintering such that a refractive index of the section is greater than the moat.
2.     **(original)** The method of claim 1 wherein the dopant stripped from the section originated from dopant migration in a previous step.
3.     **(original)** The method of claim 1 wherein the dopant in the second portion comprises fluorine.
4.     **(original)** The method of claim 3 wherein the dopant in the second portion comprises an average weight percent of at least 0.3% fluorine substantially throughout the second portion prior to the step of stripping.
5.     **(original)** The method of claim 4 wherein the step of stripping is accomplished by a stripping agent.

6.     **(original)** The method of claim 5 wherein the stripping agent comprises a compound including an element selected from a group consisting of VA and VIA in the periodic table of elements.
7.     **(original)** The method of claim 6 wherein the stripping agent is selected from a group including phosphorous oxychloride, phosphorous trichloride, sulfur oxychloride, antimony, arsenic, chlorides and oxychlorides.
8.     **(original)** The method of claim 7 wherein the step of forming the preform body includes doping the first portion with germanium.
9.     **(original)** The method of claim 8, further including:  
          applying heat to the first portion prior to forming the second portion, thereby causing at least a portion of the first portion to have a greater density than the second portion.
10.    **(original)** The method of claim 9 wherein the heat applying step includes heating the first portion with a flame generated utilizing at least one fuel selected from a group including oxygen, methane and oxygen, carbon monoxide and oxygen, deuterium, and hydrogen.
11.    **(original)** The method of claim 9 wherein the heat applying step includes heating the first portion with a CO<sub>2</sub> laser.
12.    **(original)** The method of claim 9 wherein the heat applying step includes heating the first portion with a plasma torch.

13.     **(original)** The method of claim 9 wherein the heat applying step is accomplished within the range of from about 1500°C to about 1700°C.
14.     **(cancel)**
15.     **(original)** The method of claim 9 further including:  
drying the first and second portions with a drying agent.
16.     **(previously presented)** The method of claim 15 wherein the drying step includes selecting the drying agent from a group including chlorine, germanium chloride, germanium tetrachloride, silicon tetrachloride, and combinations thereof.
17.     **(original)** The method of claim 15 further including:  
partially sintering the first and second portions prior to the stripping step.
18.     **(original)** The method of claim 1 wherein the step of stripping is accomplished by a stripping agent that includes an element selected from a group consisting of VA and VIA in the periodic table of elements.
19.     **(original)** The method of claim 1, wherein the step of forming the preform body includes doping the first portion with germanium.
20.     **(original)** The method of claim 1, further including:  
applying heat to the first portion prior to forming the second portion, thereby causing at least a portion of the first portion to have a greater density than the second portion.

21. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 20, wherein the heat applying step includes forming ~~a glass barrier~~ the glass barrier layer between the first portion and the second portion.
22. **(original)** The method of claim 21, further including:  
drying the first and second portions with a drying agent.
23. **(original)** The method of claim 22, further including:  
partially sintering the first and second portions prior to the stripping step.
24. **(canceled)**
25. **(original)** The method of claim 1 wherein the step of stripping includes stripping substantially all migrated dopant from an outer section of the second portion.
26. **(currently amended)** A method of manufacturing an optical fiber preform, comprising:  
forming a preform including a moat having a refractive index less than cladding and radial portion abutting the moat, wherein the moat and the radial portion include a fluorine dopant;  
at least partially sintering the moat; and  
stripping substantially all the fluorine dopant from the radial portion such that a refractive index of the radial portion is greater than that of the moat.

27.     **(original)** The method of claim 26 wherein the step of stripping is accomplished by a stripping agent.
28.     **(original)** The method of claim 27 wherein the stripping agent comprises a compound including an element selected from a group including VA and VIA in the periodic table of elements.
29.     **(original)** The method of claim 28 wherein the stripping agent includes selecting the stripping agent from a group including phosphorous oxychloride, phosphorous trichloride, sulfur oxychloride, antimony, arsenic, chlorides and oxychlorides.
30.     **(original)** The method of claim 29 wherein the preform forming step includes forming the preform to include a core region surrounded by the moat.
31.     **(original)** The method of claim 30, further including:  
          applying heat to the core region prior to forming the moat, thereby causing the core region to have at least a portion exhibiting a greater density than the moat.
32.     **(original)** The method of claim 31 wherein the heat applying step includes heating the core region with a flame generated utilizing at least one fuel selected from a group including oxygen, methane and oxygen, carbon monoxide and oxygen, deuterium, and hydrogen.
33.     **(original)** The method of claim 31 wherein the heat applying step includes heating the core region with a CO<sub>2</sub> laser.

34.     **(original)** The method of claim 31 wherein the heat applying step includes heating the core region with a plasma torch.
35.     **(original)** The method of claim 31 wherein the heat applying step includes forming a glass barrier between the core region and the moat.
36.     **(original)** The method of claim 31, further including:  
          drying the preform body with a drying agent.
37.     **(original)** The method of claim 36 wherein the drying step includes selecting the drying agent from a group including chlorine, germanium chloride, germanium tetrachloride, silicate tetrachloride, and combinations thereof.
38.     **(original)** The method of claim 31, further including:  
          partially sintering the preform prior to the stripping step.
39.     **(original)** The method of claim 26 wherein the step of stripping is accomplished by a stripping agent comprising a compound including an element selected from a group including VA and VIA in the periodic table of elements.
40.     **(original)** The method of claim 26 wherein the preform body forming step includes forming the preform body to include a core region surrounded by the moat.

41.     **(original)** The method of claim 40, further including:  
          applying heat to the core region prior to forming the moat, thereby causing the core region to have at least a portion exhibiting a greater density than the moat.
42.     **(original)** The method of claim 41, further including:  
          drying the preform body with a drying agent.
43.     **(original)** The method of claim 42, further including:  
          partially sintering the preform body prior to the stripping step.
44.     **(original)** The method of claim 26 wherein the dopant in the radial portion is provided as a result of migration of the dopant from the moat.
45.     **(currently amended)** A method of manufacturing an optical waveguide preform, comprising:  
          forming a preform including a first portion and a second portion, the second portion including a fluorine dopant therein, and wherein the first portion exhibits a barrier layer having a density greater than the second portion; and  
          stripping nearly all the dopant from at least a section of the second portion wherein the step of stripping is accomplished by a stripping agent comprising a compound including an element selected from a group consisting of VA and VIA in the periodic table of elements such that a refractive index of the section is greater than the second portion.